THE BROOKLYN RIDDLE.

Fifty-ninth Day of the Great Beecher Trial.

TYING UP THE THREADS.

The Veracity of Kate Carey Impugned.

ADVENT OF THE DEFENDANT

He Will Positively Appear To-Day.

The Court had assembled, the jurymen and all the lawyers except Mr. Fullerton were in their places, when the tail, bearded Cerberus of the temple of justice threw open the entrance door and in streamed a score of Mr. Beecher's friends and relatives, led by Mrs. Beecher. The latter was followed closely by a low-sized, stout lady, with black hair, pink complexion and a pleasant, laughing face. This was Mr. Beecher's married daughter, Mrs. Scoville. Next came Miss Catharine Beecher, and the end of the file was brought up by Dr. Edward K. Beecher. At noon Mr. Beecher's eldest sister, Mrs. Perkins, of Boston, entered the court room. Under the circumstances it was a very remarkable family gathering. The daughter appeared on the scene for the first time. Sitting beside her mother,

THE CONTRAST OF FACES was very striking. Youth, health, hope and vivacity in the one; age, debility, care and depression in the other. Mrs. Perkins, a tall, full proportioned woman, with the unmistakable Beecher type of features, sat behind her brother, Dr. Beecher. There was neither anxiety nor sadness in her looks, but, like all the rest of the Beecher family who came together yesterday, she took the situation with genial fortitude.

A buoyant, cheeriul tone pervaded the group. The fresh, fair face of Mrs. Scoville looked up to her mother's with a pleasant, couldent smile, and the mother for the first time during the trial besame animated and talkative, now turning to Dr. Beecher with a lively remark, and quickly reversing her position to drop a suggestion into the ear of one of the counsel. The Plymouth church people in the neighborhood were unusually interested. It was a settled belief with all that

MR. BEECHER WOULD APPEAR in the afternoon as a witness. He was absent all the forencon. He was supposed to be in the company of Mr. Evarts, who left the court very soon after the proceedings began. And that both were sugaged in giving the final touches to the story or the defence was the general conjecture.

At a lew minutes after two o'clock, slow and tolemn as a pallbearer, and buried in a huge blue overcoat, Mr. Evarts entered the court and proceeded to his place. He was followed at an interval of a minute or so by Mr. Beecher, his face bright and radiant, his step quick and elastic and his whole bearing that of a man who had snaken off care and labor and felt in the full enjoyment of moral, mental and physical health. All eyes were turned on Mr. Beecher as he proceeded toward his seat. He was sensible of the general observation but not in the slightest degree discomposed. The audience were on the very rack of expecta-

tion from the time of Beecher's entrance to the close of the day's proceedings. In the interval, from two o'clock to the adjournment, every witness who took the stand and left it was supposed to be the last, and then-Beecher. But up to five minutes to four o'clock the name of Beecher was never called, and disappointment brooded over the spectators. At that time, just prior to ad-journment, Mr. Evarts rose and said that the next witness for the defendant would be the detendant himself. It was too late in the day to produce him, but he would be ready to take the stand in the morning. This intelligence revived the drooping spirits of the audience. An adjournment till this morning was then declared by Court. The multitude poured out into Fulton street, and Beecher as a witness became the great absorbing topic of discussion. The wits had fine material in the fact that Beecher appears as a witness on All Fools' Day. All the humor possible was expended on this circumstance.

STORRS' EVIDENCE. Yesterday finished the cross-examination of Mr. Charles Storrs. The witnesses who followed bore more heavily on Moniton than on Tilton. The "mutual friend" is not seen in any very high chivalrous light through the medium of this testi-

of the day-Mr. Redpath, Mr. and Mrs. Morse and Mr. Freeland and Mrs. Perkins-were of vague importance to the defence. Mr. Redpath been originally subpoensed for the plaintiff. Mr. and Mrs. Moore were called to impeach the inegrity of the wet nurse, Kate Carey, and Mr. freeland was so excessively lunny that it was and to tell what side he helped.

THE EVIDENCE. Mr. Storrs recalled:—in the conversation had the Moniton in December Moniton said Eccore was a list, and if you say so i'll shoot him." Objected to by Mr. Beach as a leading question obring out not an expression used by Moniton, with accordington.

out a concinsion.

The course of examination was to discredit Mouiton in his examination while on the stand. The Court ruled that the very precise questions originally put to Mouiton on which it was sought to discredit must be put to the Wilness.

Witness—Mouiton, in the conversation referred to, expressed a Willingness to commit violence on Mr. Beecher; he who called him a har, a perjurer and adulterer. The witness' examination was directed toward making more clear his testimony given on the previous day.

and additered. The withess' examination was directed toward making more clear his testimony given on the previous day.

To Mr. Beach—In giving the conversation releved to I used the exact anguage of the parties as hear as possible; I cannot tell you anything about the arbitration article, except that there was some talk about it when the arbitrators met; there was some talk about it when the arbitrators met; there was some talk about it when the arbitrators met; there was something said about what should appear in the papers in reseruce to the arrangoment between the parties; I did not then hear of any charges against Mr. Beecher, except those made in the personal statement; the relations between Mrs. Ithion and Mr. Beecher were not brought up at all be ore the arbitrators; I understood that all papers were to be destroyed, Mr. Claffin made especial mention of all papers that were likely to make trouble; I understood that were likely to make trouble; I understood that on mean those papers specially bearing on the matter under arbitration.

Q. Was the award you made in favor of Mr. Tilton the result of your conscientious judgment? A. It was.

Q. Did you award to Mr. Tilton anything more

th was.

Q. Did you award to Mr. Tilton anything more than you believed fairly and legitimately due to him? A. No, sir; the only point of difficulty lert for the arbitrators to decide was the amount due to Mr. Tilton unier his contract; Mr. Bowen made as charges against Mr. Tilton for improper

ochacis.

Q. Will you state any conversation at the arbitration when Mr. Tilton was present? A. Ween I first got there Mr. Bowen and the rest of the party were there; I said I thought it was hardy eliquette that Mr. Beccher should be brought in to the matter; Mr. Claidin said that this was to settle aid matters between the three men; we then considered the actic contained in the personal statement, and no reference at all was made to the relations of Mr. Beccher to Mrs. Tilton and since I did not think that a lair paper and not osign it; the contracts were submitted to us and the statement made; to the best of my recollection the covenant was made by Mr. Tilton objected at tirst to sign the paper and mot like of the original paper; Mr. Chaffin alter was down should keep the tripartite acression as to who should keep the tripartite acression as the was right after it.

Q. How long airor the award was made did Mr. Chaffin singest the burning of the papers? A. I mink it was stight after it.

Q. Who dom give the counsel any satisfaction.

Mr. Beach then put a series of questions to the withers and the vidence of the papers. His efforts were ruitless, as the witness and either too short a memory or was too wilds as all the evidence of the papers. His efforts were ruitless, as the witness and either of short a memory or was too wilds as all the evidence of the counsel confused to the counsel confused the counsel confused to the counsel confused the coun Q. Will you state any conversation at the arbi-

Tilton; i never heard him make use of a single exbression of a disparaging nature when referring to her in regard to Mr. Beecher and his wife for improper relations, and he said he would see Mr. Beecher: the unnamed party went to Mr. Curris and charged his wife with being a lewd woman and having contracted a loathsome discase.

A PANTOMIMIC SCENE. "You will have to give the name, sir," said Beach, sternly. The witness looked embarrassed and beckened to Judge Porter, to whose ear ne confided the secret. Porter transferred it in a whisper to Beach, Beach to Tilton, and the upshot was that the witness was relieved from the necessity of making the name public. An ugly pool appeared to lie under cover and neither side was

disposed to stir it too deeply.

Beach is not as minute a cross-examiner as Fullerton. The latter, as a rule, begins at the beginning. The witness is asked for his or her occupation, address, career in life, &c. Beach plunges in medias res. taking the most salient point in the direct examination on which to hang his inquisition. It was thus he took hold of Storrs, whom he lound a knotty kind of customer, one who would persist in telling his story in his own fashion, disregarding the instructions of the counsel. Beach's temper mounted with the obstructions.

temper mounted with the obstructions.

BLACKMAIL.

Q. Was Mr. Beecher's name mentioned? A. Yes, it was; but I cannot tell you in what connection; I think it was when Mr. Moulton spoke of Mr. Beecher having charged him with blackmailing; he was indignant, and said he had never been anything but a friend to Mr. Beecher; he was very excited at a former conversation, and said that to Beecher he had always been a true and steady irtend; I remember his making the threat that he would shoot Mr. Beecher; I did not think he would do it; I did not feel that there was necessity to make any reply to the statement; I remember a conversation with Mr. Moulton ten or fitteen days after signing the tripartite agreement, when he said he had not burned the apology; I was telling him that Mr. Bowen said he had not dud a pretty large sum; he then began to tell me about sam Wilkeson; that he had written to him and told him to be sure and burn Mr. Beecher's avology and all other papers; Moulton said, languingly, or course he had burnt all the papers, and then naded he was not quite such a fool as that.

RE-DIRECT.

RE-DIRECT.

said, laughingly, of course he had burnt all the papers, and then added he was not quite such a fool as that.

RE-DIRECT.

Mr. Tracy then asked a few questions, to which witness replied; I remember getting a notice of the arbitration; I must have been invited to meet at Moulton's house that hight; I went prepared to examine into any difficulties that might be between the taree men, or any two of them; I remember trant Mr. Bowen requested that the Wood stock letter might be returned to him instead of being burned; I had two conversations with Mr. Tilton about the state men that had been made in relation to his wife; a charge was made of adultery between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Beach then put the following question:—
Q. Did you not tell me that you could not tell me in what connection the name of Mr. Beecher was used; A. I believe I did, sir.
Q. Did you not tell me that this woman whose name we have excluded had fold Mrs. Curtis that Mrs. Tilton was a lewd woman and bad contracted a loathsome disease; A. Yes, sir; I said something like that; I understood that all difficulties were to be arranged between the three men; everything included in the personni statement; when I said between any two persons I did not refer to any special charges.

Mr. Tracy then put a lew unimportant questions to the wirness, who was soon disposed of.

Mrs. Mank F, Frekkins

was then sworn and examined by Mr. Shearman. She stated:—I reside at present in Boston; I have lived in Hartiord over forty-six years; my husband's name is Thomas C. Ferkins; I am an older sister of Henry Ward Beecher; I spent the whole of the winter of 1872 with my brother; I went the last of Apri; Mrs. Beecher was absent in Florida for her health; I remained in the house m stof the time, as my neath was not absent more than ten minutes; other times when I went out I was accompanied by my brother; I was in the nabit of receiving Mrs. Beecher's guests; during that the house or hear of her health; I remained in the keecond occasion I think was not absent mor

APPER RECESS the court room was filled with eager faces. All were on the tiptoe of expectation for Mr. Beecher's appearance. The lawyers were as greatly exercised as the audience. The Judge himself betrayed some concern. There was no extraordinary crowd, and almost everybody was accom-modated with a seat. The entry of Mr. Beecher made a decided sensation. His every movement was watched and the expression of his face closely

James Freeland examined—I live in Columbia street, Brooklyn; I have been a member of Pig-mouth church twents-five years; I know Tilton, Bowen and Moulton; I have been a collector of inmouth church twent.-five years; I know Tilton, Bowen and Moulton; I have been a collector of internal revenue six of seven years; I was one of the arbitrators in the Tilton-Bowen matter; I was present at a meeting of the arbitrators at which Mr. Tilton attended; Mr. Tilton said the whole matter as regarded Mr. Beecher was to come into the discussion; after this the arbitration proceeded; I cannot state what Mr. Bowen said; we agreed upon an award; the award was announced by Mr. Claffin; he said that all the papers should be burned; then the award was agreed on, \$7.000; there was something said about signing a paper; it was to be signed by Tilton, Beecher and Bowen; Tilton said there was something in the agreement which he wanted to have changed; he did alter it, and the alteration was accepted.

Q. Wink was said about the letter of apology?

A. That was to be burned; it was Mr. Beecher's letter of apology; I understood that Tilton and Moulton assented to this.

Q. After this was done, what was said? A. Mr. Bowen wanted to settle the matter up, and spoke to Mr. Claffin; there was a check filled out by Mr. Bowen; I think it was bassed to Tilton, and we separated soon after the check was filled; we were at this conference three or four hours; it was late in the evening; I was afterwards consulted by Mr. Storrs as to depositing this impartite agreement with Mr. Moulton; it was suggested that there should be a fair copy of the agreement made.

To Mr. Fullerton—This was in April, 1872; that is

To Mr. Fullerton-This was in April, 1872; that is To Mr. Fullerton—This was in April, 1872; that is my impression; I did not see the eneck, but I judge from it the date of this concerned: I am sure that the arbitration took place and equally sure of the result that was arrived at; the tripartite agreement was before us; I saw Mr. Thio draw what I supposed was an amendment to the tripartite agreement and it was annexed to that agreement; the agreement between Bowen and Tilton and the tripartite agreement were the only papers that I saw at this arbitration; I did not read a word of the papers; the agreement was read over; I can't state the contents of the papers, but I recollect the substance of the conpapers, but I recollect the substance of the cononly papers that I saw at this arbitration; I did not read a word of the papers; the agreement was read over; I can't state the contents of the papers, but I recollect the substance of the conversation in regard to them; I remember that there was an agreement that all the papers in relation to the scandal were to be ourned; I did not see the Woodstock letter delivered up that night; I don't think there was any paper there that hight relating to the scandal excepting that embodied in the personal statement; I am sure they spoke of the apology that night; Mr. Beccer was not there that night; I don't know how I came to go to the arbitration; I have been a member of Plymouth church twenty. They goars; I have been a member of the Board of Trustees and a deacon; I don't recollect one night being at Mr. Thion's house when Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews never lecture; I may have been there; Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews never lecture; I may have been there; Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews never lecture; I can't recollect ever being at Mr. Thion's house when Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews and others were talking of spiners and atmospheres— [namy have heard him talk at my house, but there was hot a meeting of lecture; I can't recollect ever being at Mr. Thion's house when Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews and others were talking of spiners and atmospheres— [namy here talking of spiners and atmospheres— [namy here talking that I was at that lecture, and the hardest work I have ever had was to try to remember it— (haughter)—I am a Bible Spiritualist; it is no wide a soulect to go into.

Q. Du you believe that you can communicate with spirits in the other world? A. Yes; I believe there are ministering angels about, and it would be well pirits in the other world? A. Yes; I believe there are ministering angels about, and it would be well for you if they were around now—(laughter)—I believe in the Deity of the Saviour; I cannot expiral it to myself.

Q. Do you believe in the Deity of the Saviour; I believe in the Deity of the Saviour; I will be the part

she answered, "No, and that whoever said so was a mar." The lawyers had a short, sharp fight over the effort to impeach the Carey witness. Judge Porter explored the legal authorities and hit upon a paragraph that applied to the case closely. Beach stelded the ground to Porter, and the question as to Kate's veracity was put, and the answer of the witness, that she would not believe her un der oath, was taken. Then Fullerton inquired very closely as to how the witness found out the general character of this servant.

general character of this servant.

Robert T. Moore, husband of the previous witness, was next called, but his evidence was unimportant.

James Redpath then tostified that he knew Tilton, Beecher and Moulton; in 1813 had a conversation with Tilton about a narrative that was being prepared about Mr. Beecher's affairs; stayed all might at Tilton's; heard the "true story" rend that hight; don't remember any conversation particularly; as lar as I recollect Theodore said he would tell me all the facts in the case, and he, after that, handed me the paper to read in my room; read the paper; made twenty or thirty visits to the house during October and November, 1873; when he gave me the story to tead he said he clidn't want Elizabeth to know he had given it to me, as said didn't want people to know it; one day being there met Elizabeth; she had an extra-ordinary expression of determination; I went into Theodore's roo; mhe nad a look of extreme sorrow; I went forward to him and he had the roll of the "true story;" he said he had just had a controversy with Edizabeth, and he made a remark of the extraordinary nerve of Elizabeth; she had told him that if that story was published she would come out and deny it; I remained with him a lew minutes and saw that he suffered greatly, and he staggered as he walked; we crossed over to New York together; I thought he was in a fever or was going issane; he was going next day to Indiana to lecture, and I said to some one if he went it would be the ruin of him and his family; he didn't go; the next day I met Frank Moulton: Tilton wanted to have the paper published, and I said, "Let me have ti;" he said, "No;" I then went with minute the Colden Age office; he said, "There it is;" I kep it as long as I could till is aw Frank, and then I copied the paper; I did not copy the whole of it.

Q. Look at that book, Mr. Redpath, and see whether It is the same from which you made the copy." Witness had sent his copy to Bosion and ingut, nor did he give any reason for the "true story" after the W Robert T. Moore, husband of the previous wit-ess, was next called, but his evidence was un-

morning.

The Judge concurred with Mr. Evarts, and the court was adjourned till eleven o'clock this morning.

PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF PRO-GRESSIVE SPIRITUALISM-SPEECHES AND SINGING AT REPUBLICAN HALL.

A decidedly interesting and highly respectable assembly gathered yesterday afternoon at Republican Hall, No. 55 West Thirty-third street, to celebrate the twenty-seventh anniversary of the advent of modern Spiritualism. It was mainly composed of ladies and gentlemen well advanced in years and whose laces might have afforded a profitable and pleasing study to physiognomists. Many of the gentlemen were white-haired. On the platform stood four ocautiful baskets of nowers. After the hymn "Nearer my God to Thee," the

Chairman, Dr. R. T. Hallock, delivered the introductory address, dwelling upon the "electrical shock" which the discovery of Spiritualism produced upon the world. The civilized world was being rapidly weaned from all faith when Spiritnalism burst upon it. There were many men and women who looked at this struggle between Christianity and science with regret, and saw that the only salvation was in Spiritualism. Tae nationalities pased upon spiritual manifestations, as was shown by history, were great as long as they remained latthful to the powers from which their strength was derived, and as soon as they began to be doubtful about their gods their decay commenced. In the year 1 a medium arose who understood the power of spiritual laws over the world, but because world had repudiated the first medium, Moses, he also suffered repudiation. What had modern Spiritualism done? It had done one great thing, and that was to take the miracies out of the realm of the mere caprice of a ruling power, and reduced all these spiritual manifestations to law. Prior to 1843 the ordinary idea of Heaven had been laughed at by sensible men and women, who said:—'I don't care a samp for your Heaven; I don't want to sing psalms to eternity. I'd rather suffer damnation with sensible men'!' And what makes our idea of a hereafter? Why, human love, affection, memory, intelligence, room for improve-

suffer dammation with sensible men!" And what makes our idea of a hereafter 7 Why, human love, affection, memory, inteligence, room for improvement and all powers unimpaired—just the very state which the intelligent man would desire.

Mr. J. G. Withers played a solo on the flute with admirable fluid in the approve of the charms of a song, and we have come here to celeorate a song of infinitude reacting from man to God. This day marks an epoch which goes far back of the period when the morning stars sang together. To-day there are many learned historians who are ready to deny even the existence of Jesus of Nazareth. This scepticism has been growing gradually. The advent of modern Spiritualism, heraliced by the immortal words of Andrew Jackson Davis, declared that not only was the communication be ween the two worlds established, but that I was also susceptible of proof. Thus Spiritualism challenged the investigation of the world. This spoce marks the beginning of the scientific phase of immortality. It was to carry blessings to the world, not by the menace of the devil and damnation, but by the establishment of facts. When it thus came to answer the clamor of infidel ages now was it received? By the scientific world with continuely and contempt; by science it was met squarely and accepted; but by scientific pretenders it was provided but by scientific pretenders it was rowned down, traduced, trodden upon. But it was urged that this revelation was not presented in an acceptable form, that it was taken hold of by the lowly, the ignorant. Who is to blaine? If the high and the scientific would rather nave let it perisa should the lowly not save it to the world? It did come to the lowly is odin Jesus. It was heaven's Hercules which was issunching the thunderboits of Joh until the scientific pretenders in one passed before astronomy, phrenology and every other system of science reached its present state of high advancement. Now, if it took these scientific which was destined to dishregrate the fossis of the past—(one

ine speaker, whose address was a curious mix-The speaker, whose address was a curious mixture of poetry and prose, and contained all the high sounding words in the dictionary, finally concluded with several violent lerks of his entire body and the opening of his eyes.

Mrs. Pauline A. Wieland sang a pretty song, with finte and plano accompaniment, which was cordinity applianced. Other addresses by Dr. J. B., Newbrough and E. V. Wilson followed, after which the exercises closed. In the evening there was a social reunion and danoing until midnight.

A MAGISTRATE ATTEMPTS SUICIDE. A desperate attempt was made on Tuesday night by Justice Volhardt, of Palisade avenue. Jersey City, to take his own life by thrusting a knife steel into his breast. The act was irus trated by Dr. Hayne, who was present and who trated by Dr. Hayne, who was present and who wrested the weapon from him. Mr. Voinardt has been a justice of the peace for many years, and was remarkable for his courteous and manly bearing in the discharge of his duties. For two years past his business has been at a stand-still and his mind has been oppressed with troubles, many of which were parely imaginary. Several days ago he intimated that he would not endure his troubles much longer, but those who knew him never anticipated his real purpose. He leels disappointed at his falure to accomplish his purpose, and from his lemarks yesterday he will need to be closely watched. He is about forty-five years of age.

A MORMON JURY.

A Brother Saint Acquitted of Murder Contrary to Evidence.

THE TRIAL OF EX-SHERIFF RICKS.

Witnesses Swear to His Assassination of Skean.

A COWARDLY CRIME UNPUNISHED.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 24, 1876. The most important and interesting criminal trial ever held in Utah came to an inglorious close last evening in the Third District Court in this city. Thomas E. Ricks, a Mormon elder, a former probate judge and Sheriff of Cache county, and Colonel in the Nauvoo Legion, was indicted last fall by the Grand Jury for the murder of Elisha Davis Skeen, in Logan, Cache county, Utah, on the night of July 3, 1860. It was one of the numerous murders ordered by the priesthood which redden the annals of the Mormon Church, and great political significance has attached to this trial as affording a test whether conviction of crime can be obtained under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved June 23, 1874, and known to this community as the "Poland bill."
FAILURE OF THE POLAND LAW.

There is a dramatic interest in the incidents of this attempt to bring punishment home to one of the assassin members of this crime-stained priesthood. The act of Congress above named, having prescribed the mode of impanelling a jury in order that the laws might be executed in Utah, a jury list was made up and a venue issued for jurors to form a grand and a petit jury. Among those drawn for the grand jury was Thomas E. Ricks, who, on his voir dire, declared he was not a polygamist and was a loyal citizen of the United States. When the jury was impanelled information was given to the foreman that Mr. Ricks was living with five wives, and was, besides, a murderer. Indictments were found against him for the murder of Elisha D. Skeen and for lewd and lascivious cohabitation, and he was snatched from the jury box and locked up in jail. There being considerable trouble experienced in getting evidence to convict, those present at the time of the homicide having scattered, the prosecuting officer was not ready to go to trial until Thursday last, the 18th inst.

COMPOSITION OF THE JURY. The chief interest centred in the composition of the trial jury. The Poland bill provides that the jury list shall be made up with one-half of Gentiles jury list shall be made up with one-half of Gentiles and one-half of Mormons, 100 names to be turnished by the Probate Judge, a Mormon bishop almost invariably, and the other half by the cierk of the District Court—a Gentile. It is asserted by the non-Mormons of Utah that the Freemasonry existing between all the followers of Brigham, and that the devout saints are so completely controlled by "counsel" (the commands of their ecclessicial superiors) that a veriet to convict a brother saint of crime cannot be obtained. The Mormons, on the other hand, say they are citizens of the United States, entitled to all the rights and privileges of their fellow citizens, and they protest against the injustice of their exclusion from the jury box. The Poland bill meers this difficulty in the most equivable way bossible, by making up a jury list composed of saints and sinners in equal numbers.

By a vigorous use of challenges, peremptory and for cause, the counsel for the detence succeeded in getting a jury composed of nine Mormons, two apostate Mormons and one weak-kneed, illy-livered Gentile.

The trial was then proceeded with, able counsel being engaged on both sides. But before I proceed to give the evidence produced, it would be well to anticipate it with a brief history of the crime. The victim, Skeen, was a stour, resolute young fellow, standing nearly six leet, and a member of the Danite band. He had lought in the Nauvoo Legion to reaist the approach of Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston's army sent out by President Buchanan, and had been engaged in several lawiess lorays under the—domination of the Church. But, like many others, he had begin to cool in his latth, and his lack of zeni marked nim as a dangerous man to those whom his admissions might implicate in crime. A charge of cattle and one-half of Mormons, 100 names to be tur-

as a dangerous man to those whom his admissions might implicate in crime. A charge of cattle stealing was trumped up against him, he was arrested and committed to the custody of his alleged murderer, Sheriff Ricks, for safekeeping.

murderer, Sheriff Ricks, for safekeeping.

THE TESTIMONY.

I will here take up the testimony. Mr. William Chambers, now a well-to-do larmer in lowa, testified that he was a guard on the night of Skeen's homicide. The prisoner was confined in a log schoolhouse, and may asleep in his blankets on the floor. The witness was recumbent on a beach. After midnight, between one and two o'clock, Ricks came in and put a piece of board on the fireplace to cause a light, and said to witness, "If you see anything it will be wise to hold your tongue." Shortly afterward Ricks and another man entered the building and fired their revolvers at the sleeping man. The latter started up and ran confusedly out of doors. Three or four more shots were fired, and the victim fell down fifteen feet from the out or divors. Three or four more shots were fired, and the victim fell down filteen feet from the schoolhouse, pierced with five balls, and instantly expired. (This witness is an apostate Mormou.)

The defence set up a theory of an attempt at oscape. One Shumway, a witness for the defence, testified that at ten o'clock that high the was despatened by Bishop Maughan to the sherin (ktcks), a distance of ten miles, with a note to apprise him of an attempt at a rescue. During cross-examination this witness made a number of damaging admissions, which justified the beitef that the letter he carried was a message of death, and that he was the man who discharged his revolver with Ricks at the sleeping prisoner. A number of witnesses were introduced on ooth sides, but the material facts elicited were that the Sheriff (Ricks) dismissed two of his four guards on the arrival of the messenger, an unlikely thing for him to do if apprised of an intended rescue; and that an examination of the body showed that some of the shots ranged upward, thus proving they must have struck him as he lay on the ground, below his as-aliants. The wounds were in the back, which effectually disproved Shumway's testimony that Skeen made an assault upon his jailor (Ricks), and that two wounds were infilted as he

ms as-aliants. The would were in the back, which effectually disproved Shumway's testimony that Nkeen made an assault upon his jailor (Ricks), and that two wounds were indicted as he approached the latter with an intent to overbear him and fly.

With these lacts be ore them the jury retired to their room, and is an hour and a half returned with a verdict of not guilty.

This is the second case of acquittal on a charge of murder oy a mixed jury empanelled under the Poland bill. Gentiles say it is no use trying criminal cases where Mormons are the defendants, because Mormons will not convict each other, and further legislation by Congress must be had. The only way to get a lair trial, it is commonly said, is to have the Marshai issue an open venire and summon men who are not under the control of the Mormon priesthood. It will be well, now-ever, to try two or three more cases, because two ever, to try two or three more cases, because two examples can hardly be accepted as establishing a rule.

JUDGE M'KEAN'S REMOVAL UNWISE.

JUDGE M'KEAN'S REMOVAL UNWISE. JUDGE M'ELAN'S REMOVAL UNWISE.

General Cowan, Assistant Secretary of State, is here, sent by the President, as I understand, to inquise into the political condition of Utan. This gentlema will not have to inquire far to satisfy simisely that the removal of Chiel Justice ackean is one of the most damaging blows ever inflicted upon this priest-ridden Territory, and may justify be added to the President's long list of political binnders.

THE CHILDREN'S CENSUS.

SLOW PROGRESS IN THE WORK-THE POLICE UNFITTED FOR THE TASK-RESISTANCE OF THE IGNORANT CLASERS.

If present indications can be trusted the police who are now engaged in taking the census of all children of school age in this city (with a view to enable the agents of truancy to prosecute parents and guardians who evade the provisions of the mpulsory Education law) will succeed but very indifferently in their task. A prominent police official was asked yesterday how long it would probably take to complete the census, and he said at least three months. The Superintendent has given orders to the captains to detail four policemen in each precinct to take the census. These officers have to go from house to nouse with huge blanks, toree feet by two, under their arms, in which they are to write the age, residence, &c., of every child. This seems to be rather an easy task; but it requires, nevertheless, disan easy task; but it requires, nevertheless, dis-cretion and intelligence far above the standard of the majority of the police lorce. A great many ignorant people among the lower classes resent the appearance of the policeman at once as an attempt at espionage, and endeavor to deceive him as to the real age of their children. Hence it is necessary that the officer should understand, by dint of seen questioning, how to arrive at the true facts, and the conversational capacities of the majority of the lorce will not be found equal to the occasion. There are a certain number of intel-ligent men in every precuret, the officials say, who ligent men in overv precinict, the officials say, who are fitted for the task, but they are wanted for working up important cases coming within the direct province of the department.

OTHER OBSTACLES.

There are ciner drawbacks which render it probable that the census will be workely incomplete.

even when it is finished. The policemen who are appointed to take the census have to struggle with the want of any adequate arrangements by the Board of Education, which will certainly not increase the proposition of their duty being well performed. The blanks, for instance, with which the are supplied are unwieldy by reason of their enormous size, and if it is raining they are likely to be wetted and solied. If the officers had small, easily portable notebooks, it would be far better and greatly facilitate the taking of notes. Another difficulty is that the policemen cannot go beyond their own precincts, while the census should be taken by streets and by men who are able to complete the census torough the length of every thoroughlare. The task intrusted to the police necessitates domicinary visits to every home in the city, so that its grantic intent can easily be imagined, and the resistance on the part of the ignorant classes will make some of these visits of considerable length.

There will also be great a inflictly after the census is completed in carrying out the law, more especially if it is attempted to bring its rigor to bear upon the street children instead of their parents. The little street Arabs will be required to carry about them certificates showing that they had attended school jourteen weeks during the year. Now, how are children, whose clothes—if they wear any worth calling by that maine—scarcely ever can boast of a pocker, be expected to earry such a certificates about their persons all the time? It is believed that the spectacle of policemen dragging crying children through the streets every day (for all enhance who cannot show such certificates are to be arrested) will create a popular seatument against the law highly prejudical to the cause of compulsory education, and that the operations of the truant agents should be principally directed for the first jew years against parents and guardians who are responsible for the absence of their children or wards from the schools.

THE SINKING FUND.

FERRY LEASES AND THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS' SALARTES.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday afternoon. A communication was received from the Dock Commissioners surrendering to the commission the block bounded by Little West Twelfth street and Thirteenth street. The Third Avenue Ratiroad Company, in a com-

munication, made an offer to take a lease of three corporation lots on Sixty-sixth street and Third avenue for she storage of snow ploughs. On motion, the commission decided to lease the lots at

A communication from the Board of Education was received, asking that five city lots on Sixty-seventh street be set apart for school purposes.

Computationary of the city which expire on the last of the leases of property owned by the city which expire on the last of May. The commission authorized him to offer he leases at public auction. He also submitted copies of resolutions passed by the Sinking Fund last year granting lerry leases on various terms. These leases are said had not been executed, and the clerk of the Common Connell had refused to put the seal of the city to one of the leases sent to him, he taking the ground that he had not been authorized to do so by the Common Council. Recorder Hackett said that the Clerk's objection was not a good one, as the Commissioners had a perfect right to order him to affix the seal to any lease. A resolution was finally passed calling upon the Corporation Counsel to give his opinion to the commission concerning the subject.

Alderman Gross, in aliading to the fact that there was a bill before the Legislature relating to the salaries of the Dock Commissioners, said be thought the Commissioners ought to have consulted with the Sinking Fund first.

The Mayor said he believed the Dock Commissioners claimed that the Dock Department was not a part of the city government.

Alderman Gross said he would call up the matter at a future time.

Mr. H. P. McGowan appeared before the committee and applied for a quit claim from the city for land under water in front of his property. He was told to get the Corporation Counsel's opinion. A communication from the Board of Education

THE POLICE BOARD.

The Board of Police held a meeting yesterday atternoon. General Duryee stated that he was happy to announce to the Board, as its treasurer, that nearly \$250,000 had been saved from the appropriation of 1874, and the same was now in bank, subject to the graft of the Board of Esti-

	mate and Wholetonment' the tonowing	TO TITE
	report:-	
	The amount appropriated by the Board of astimate and Apportionments for the year 1874 for street cleaning purposes was \$370,000 Amount expeuded \$81.539	
	Unexpended balance	\$53,460
	Received for interest on deposit and for sale of ashes, &c	19,479
	Total	\$107,939
8	Unexpended balance	90,061
	Unexpended balance, account of alterations and repairs	10,246
	Unexpended balance, account of supplies Unexpended balance, account of stables	12.709 9,148
	Total unexpended balance	

Against which are some small outstanding calms, amount unknown. This amount is now on deposit in bonk drawing increst, and sucject to the oal of the Board of Estimate and Apportionnent.

From the appropriation for 1574 was also paid for expenses neutries for street cleaning purposes during the months of November and Jecember, 1874, \$61,537; mating the sciual to an unexpended balance of the 1874 appropriation, \$251,678.

cinct; Terrence Riley, Seventh to Tenth precinct;
John Wiegand, Ninth to Twentieth precinct; G.
E. Heline, Ninth to Twentieth precinct; G.
E. Heline, Ninth to Twenty-second precinct; E. J.
Buckley, tenth to Seventa precinct; Charles
Wandlung, Tenth to Thirty-third precinct; Hugh
McConnell, Fourteenth to Thirty-third precinct;
Edw. Woods, Seventeenth to Seventh precinct;
Edw. Woods, Seventeenth to Seventh precinct;
G. H. Covert, Seventeenth to Thirty-fourth precinct; John McCullough, Nineteenth to Thirty-fourth precinct; Jos. Sudivan, Twentieth to Thirty-fourth precinct; Jos. Sudivan, Twentieth to Thirty-first precinct; John G. McGuire, Twenty-dith
to Thirty-dirst precinct; John G. McGuire, Twenty-dith
to Thirty-dirst precinct; John S. McGuire, Twenty-dith
to Thirty-dirst precinct; Johnes E. G. Kenny, TwentyJohn Soulty, Bernari Mcarije, Thomas Farrell,
James Byrnes, George Becker, M. F. Barker, W.
H. Taylor.

The resignation of James Lee, Inspector of oats, was accepted, Mr. Lee being in delicate

ith. resolution was adopted requesting the Board resolution was adopted requesting the Board of of Apportionment to appropriate \$50,600 out of the unexpended balance of 1874 to clean the streets, itohorable mention was made of Patrol-man Waish, of the Seventh precinct, for heroic

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

The Mayor yesterday paid an unannounced visit of inspection to the institutions on the islands. He leit the wharf at Twenty-sixth street about eight o'clock, and was at the City Hall after the visit at eleven o'clock, when he received a large number of visitors, among others Commissioners Wates, Voorbis, Martin, Brennan, Thomas O'Callagnan, Bernard Reilly and several of the Aldermen.

The corridors of the City Hall were as crowded as ever yesterday with workingmen, who were anxiously looking for the Aldermen of their districis, who are supposed to have their pockets tall of labor tickets. The fact is that every man who loiters about the City Hall with the fore that he can procure work from some one there better than in his own district labors under a freat mistake, and it may be of literest for him to know that the tickets that have already been given out by General Porter have been given to those members of the District General Committee who represent their respective districts on the Committee on Organization. They and not the Aldermen, it will be seen, therefore, are the parties who were charged with the duty of handing the tickets over to their district general committees for distribution. It is said that not a few of these members of the Committee on Organization have neglected to give the tickets intrusted to them to their committees—in fact, that they took the responsibility of distributing them themselves. tricts, who are supposed to have their pockets

lives. Thomas O'Callaghan, having been appointed by Thomas O'Callaghan, having been appointed by General Porter Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, under the Department of Public Works, qualified yesterday. The appointee is a well known poli-tician and a member of the Tammany Sail General Committee from the Nineteenth district. He was a member of the Legislature of 1874, when he made

a member of the Legislature of 1874, when he made an excellent record.

The delean of the Costigan bill was somewhat talked about yesterday by the politicians, but as had been anticipated no one seemed to be in any way disappointed.

Compiroller Green and the Mayor were closeted together yesterday for upward of two hours, much to the distress of the patient waiters in the antercom. The conference was concerning matters of business, such as the signing of warrants. &c.

Patrick J. Hanbury, of the Fourteenta district, was yesterday appointed a city marshal in place of John A. West, resigned.

The Board of Addermed meet to-day, at two o'clock P. M., and the Board of Apportionment at four o'clock P. M., and the Hoard of Apportionment at

A COUNTER CONTRADICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

In the card of Mary Lovejoy of this morning's issue she says that I hever asked for a divorce nor made any charge against her. I cross-suited her, and made the only charge that would and did substantiate a divorce in this State, and proved it and got judgment, but it was never served, and is now in the hands of my lawyers, and in point of law she holds no claim on me wheatsoever. MARCH 50, 1875.

UPTOWN IMPROVEMENTS.

Commissioner Martin on the Fort Washington District and the New Wards.

THE FUTURE OF THE SECTION

Commissioner William R. Martin, of the Depart-

ment of Public Parks, under date of March 19, 1875, submitted to the Board a communication relative to the plans for and the present improvements of the Fort Washington district and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards. The subject is therein very exhaustively discussed in all its various phases. In accordance with a resolution of the Board the document has been printed, with the understanding that the Board does not, in any way, commit itself to the policy therein laid down or to the conclusions at which the author has arrived; but only with a view of submitting the whole subject for such public consideration and discussion as the character of the suggestions may naturally call forth. The localities referred to in the communication are under the control of the Department of Parks. Efforts have been making for some time for the adoption of a congruous plan of improvement, and now there is a general desire that these localities shall be prepared immediately in all respects for their ulti-mate occupation. In this work, as Commissioner Martin considers, there are three cardinal points:

Martin considers, there are three cardinal points:

First—Laying out the region with streets, avenues and public places and treating the water front and steep declivities, including provision for sewerage and drainage.

Second—The acquisition of title for public use to such portions of the land as may be appropriated for that purpose, and

Third—The actual construction work by which the whole surface is to be prepared for its final occupation.

After describing the gapage Language of the After describing the general topography of the

region the Commissioner says :- "The practical question here is whether the region should be laid out now for future occupation as a compact city, such as the lower part of Mannattan Island, or as an open suburban villa region. The latter will evidently be the result." He then shows by statistics that if the city were to grow to such an extent as to fill up the circle of the existing fitteen miles radius, one half compactly and the other half in village style, there would be room for a population within this circle, tonening the northerly boundary of this region, of 31,500,000, which it is absolutely certain it will never reach. He thinks along the valley lines which divide the region and upon its borders there will be a compact populaarea, mainly on its southern and eastern sections. The clovated lands between these two sections will never come into any other occupation than that of villas and villages. Such being the case, the elevated sections must be laid out as the site for the most costly residences. THE IMPROVEMENTS

will be of a more expensive character, and they will make the land the most valuable. In the natural valleys and sections of low elevation tae population will be more dense and the buildings

natural valleys and sections of low elevation the population will be more dense and the buildings and improvements, except those for business purposes, of a less expensive kind. The straight and parallel streets, with interspaces for city low of the ordinary size, must be laid out. For the portions of this section which will be filled with residences streets of ordinary width will suffice, but parks here and there must be inserted in order to give it an attractive character for suburoan population.

The borders of the Harlem River will ultimately become the seat of a great local business for the supplies of the population and for factories and manufacturing business. The facilities of navigation and of railroad approach give the shores of this river natural advantages which, it they are properly improved, will make it matchiess throughout the whole country for such purposes. They should be treated in such a way as to admit of the most speedy and least expensive mode of preparation for actual occupation. A builkhead line should be fixed which will leave sufficient width of water way, and within which the land can be filled up without great expense or loss of time. The points of border, approach and departure should be connected with main thoroughlares through the region striking and leading to the different residences and business sections.

Likes and modes of skarle firsters.

In addition to the existing railroads to and tarrough the region, must be provided for. Obviously the first consideration in preparing the region for a future sectlement springing from the city must be to make it accessible from the city and traversable tarough its whole extent by lines of steam transit. A suburban population will not sustain an elevated road built at a cost which the density of population and high value of property in the city would justify. Provision must therefore be made for a depressed or viaduct road, of some mode of construction practicable in a rural district, by which grows for the street.

ing the actual to at unexpended balance of the 1874 appropriation, \$231.67.

TRANSPERS.

Sergeant Lefferts, of the Sanitary company, was transferred to the Fourteenth precinct, and Sergeat Russell, from the Fourteenth precinct to the Sanitary company.

The following transfers of roundsmen were made:—James J. Brophy. Seventh to Second precinct; Terrence Riley, Seventh to Tenth precinct; John Wiegind, Ninth to Twentieth precinct; G. Heline, Ninth to Twentieth precinct; E. J.

intersections, and with regard to present and future commy of construction. This leature of the plan should receive the first consideration.

THE HARLEM RIVER

must be kept open for navigation, and to this end it must be as iree as possible from obstructions, and the builknead line must be set once, near enough in shore to leave as wide a water way as practicable, even though it be of varying width, and the bridges and tunnels which are inevitable for crossing it must be planned so as ultimately to leave open a free navigation. The narrow channel laid down between the parallel lines snown on the maps of this river is a contradiction of its certain prospects of becoming an open channel of important navigation. If great expense is to be incurred in the construction of tunnels to keep this navigation open it is needless in the same plan to incur a great expense in diminishing the width of its water way. The true policy in treating this river is to achitate its occupation; to ask the United States government to remove the ridges and obstructions to its channel; to construct hight temporary bridges warevertney are needed and to rely on rapidly worked draws for the transit of vessels. When these measures fill the valley with ponilation and its business and population demand it the permanent works can be undertaken. Provision should be made now for ownership by the city of the lain sufficient for the approaches to these tunnels and bridges.

Severage and drainage ought to receive very thorough consideration—sufficient at least to provide, in the plan on which it is laid out, for such a system of thorough drainage and sewerage and drainage. This should be as knorough as possible upon a temporary system. It is obvious that the valleys running southwardly into the Harlem River cannot intimately become needless of that they are determined to the usefulness of that river and the neathfulness of the country. No expensive works of frainage should be constructed on such lines, when it can be abandoued.

THE COST

should be constructed on such lines, when it can be loreseen now that in the end they will have to be abandoned.

THE COST

of preparing a rural district for occupation as a flushed city is enormous. But its direct and necessary effect is at the same time to increase many loid the value of the property, and this justifies the owner and enables him to meet the assessments. A portion of the expense of this work will fail upon the city. Far beyond the measure of the advantage and gain to the city. It will be the advantage and gain to the city. It will receive, in its annual taxation on this increased value, more than its total share of the expenditure, and such as income perpetually. In every aspect it is better for the property owners and the public to look calmiy at every one of the necessary conditions of the problem of making this region the most attractive, the most valuable and the most healthy or all the shourbs of the city: to look at every item of future expense, and to concur now in the study and adoption of a plan which meets, not shilks from meeting, these necessary conditions; laces, not postpones, these necessary expenditures.

It may be assumed that during the next ten years the population of this metropolis will increase by numbers varying from 20,000 to 40,000 in each year. During the cen years from 1800 to 1870 the growth in population of Kings and westonester counties and the New Jersey border counties was from 680,405 to 1,000,616, and of New York city from 813,608 to 949,392. In the competition for this future growth, if this region is so treated as to develop its natural advantages, it will have a channe for the largest and the best share. It contains an area of twenty-two square miles and is present population is about 40,000. At the rate of 10,000 to each square mile it would contain 220,000, within the next ten years the natural growth of population will supply such numbers, and at soon a density the region would be rairly occupied and settled as will a subtro. There may be such an inflow